

**General Assembly**

Sixty-fourth session

Official Records

Distr.: General
3 February 2010

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Second Committee**Summary record of the 35th meeting**

Held at Headquarters, New York, on Tuesday, 17 November 2009, at 3 p.m.

Chairperson: Mr. Park In-kook (Republic of Korea)

ContentsAgenda item 53: Sustainable development (*continued*)(e) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa (*continued*)(i) Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy (*continued*)Agenda item 55: Globalization and interdependence (*continued*)(b) Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption (*continued*)Agenda item 57: Eradication of poverty and other development issues (*continued*)(a) Implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017) (*continued*)(c) Human resources development (*continued*)Agenda item 53: Sustainable development (*continued*)Agenda item 58: Operational activities for development (*continued*)(a) Operational activities for development of the United Nations system (*continued*)

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The meeting was called to order at 3.15 p.m.

Agenda item 53: Sustainable development (continued)

(e) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa (continued) (A/C.2/64/L.36)

Draft resolution on implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa

(i) Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy (continued) (A/C.2/64/L.33)

Draft resolution on promotion of new and renewable sources of energy

1. **Ms. Osman** (Sudan) introduced draft resolutions A/C.2/64/L.36 and L.33 on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

Agenda item 55: Globalization and interdependence (continued)

(b) Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption (continued) (A/C.2/64/L.37)

Draft resolution on preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption

2. **Mr. Daoud** (Sudan) introduced draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.37 on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

Agenda item 57: Eradication of poverty and other development issues (continued)

(a) Implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017) (continued) (A/C.2/64/L.38)

Draft resolution on the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)

(c) Human resources development (continued) (A/C.2/64/L.34)

Draft resolution on human resources development

3. **Ms. Osman** (Sudan) introduced draft resolutions A/C.2/64/L.38 and L.34 on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

Agenda item 53: Sustainable development (continued) (A/C.2/64/L.20)

Draft resolution on oil slick on Lebanese shores

4. **The Chairman** invited the Committee to take action on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.20, which had no programme budget implications. He informed the Committee that a recorded vote had been requested.

5. **Mr. Tag-Eldin** (Egypt) asked which delegation had requested the recorded vote.

6. **The Chairman** said that the representative of Israel had requested the recorded vote.

7. **Mr. Cohen** (Israel) said, in explanation of vote before the vote, that he wished to express Israel's disappointment at yet another draft resolution that was the result of politicized objectives rather than professional conduct. Part of an effort to institutionalize an anti-Israel narrative within the United Nations, the resolution failed the test of honesty and even-handedness. It cherry-picked information and omitted crucial language and context.

8. Most disturbingly, the resolution contained no reference to the context of the conflict, which was the armed attack launched by Hizbullah across an internationally recognized border. The initiators of the resolution had brought before the Committee a political issue which should be dealt with in other forums. The resolution failed to acknowledge that if the Lebanese State exercised control throughout its territory, Hizbullah would not operate as a terrorist entity that dragged the people of the region into its ill-conceived wars against Israel.

9. While the resolution was allegedly concerned with the environmental damage resulting from the 2006 war, it made no mention of the half a million trees and 52,000 dunums of forest in Israel burnt by Hizbullah rockets. Nor did it make any mention of Israel's extensive cooperation with the United Nations Environment Programme, other United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations working

to assess and address the environmental situation along the coast of Lebanon.

10. Such omissions were not mistakes. They offered clear examples of the true intent of the draft resolution, which was supported by an automatic majority. Sadly, such one-sided items remained detached from reality in the region and therefore failed to accurately address the real issues on the ground.

11. For those reasons, Israel had called for a vote on the issue and would vote against it.

12. *A recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.20.*

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former

Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Australia, Canada, Fiji, Israel, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Cameroon, Colombia, Panama.

13. *The draft resolution was adopted by 154 votes to 8, with 3 abstentions.*

14. **Mr. Jaber** (Lebanon) said that the draft resolution just adopted followed up on the report of the Secretary-General on the oil slick on Lebanese shores (A/64/259) of 7 August 2009, in which the Secretary-General had expressed deep concern regarding the adverse implications of the destruction by the Israeli Air Force of oil storage tanks in the vicinity of an electric power plant. There had been a marine oil spill of 15,000 tons of fuel and contamination of 150 kilometres of Lebanese coastline, which had implications for livelihood, resources, fisheries, biodiversity and human health.

15. Israel must provide compensation for the damage. The efforts by the Secretary-General to establish a trust fund and readiness expressed by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia to host the fund were appreciated. His delegation urged the Secretary-General to finalize the mechanism under which it would operate. Contrary to what the Israeli representative had said, the draft resolution was not out of place, as natural resources, biodiversity and fisheries were covered by the Millennium Development Goals.

16. Judging from the history of the last 50 years, Israel had a natural tendency towards violence and aggression and required no excuse or pretext to commit violence against its neighbours. He quoted from an article published in the *Jerusalem Post*, dated 7 October 2009, which summarized Israeli's attitude as being that it was entitled to do whatever it wanted to the Palestinians because by definition it was acting in self-defence, whereas whatever they did was terrorism; there were no limits on Israel's right to self-defence, and the Palestinians had no right to defend themselves against it.

Agenda item 58: Operational activities for development (*continued*) (A/C.2/64/L.6)

Draft resolution on reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme

17. **The Chairman** invited the Committee to take action on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.6, which had no programme budget implications.

18. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.6 was adopted.*

(a) Operational activities for development of the United Nations system (*continued*)
(A/C.2/64/L.2, A/C.2/64/L.35)

Draft resolution on operational activities for development of the United Nations system

19. **The Chairman** invited the Committee to take action on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.35, which had been submitted by Vice-Chairman Mr. Mohamed Cherif Diallo.

20. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.35 was adopted.*

21. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.2 was withdrawn.*

The meeting rose at 3.50 p.m.

**General Assembly**

Sixty-fourth session

Official RecordsDistr.: General
4 February 2010

Original: English

Second Committee**Summary record of the 36th meeting**

Held at Headquarters, New York, on Thursday, 19 November 2009, at 12 noon

Chairperson: Mr. Park In-kook (Republic of Korea)

ContentsAgenda item 51: Macroeconomic policy questions (*continued*)(a) International trade and development (*continued*)Agenda item 53: Sustainable development (*continued*)(d) Protection of global climate for present and future generations (*continued*)Agenda item 55: Globalization and interdependence (*continued*)(a) Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence (*continued*)Agenda item 52: Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2008 Review Conference (*continued*)Agenda item 58: Operational activities for development (*continued*)(b) South-South cooperation for development (*continued*)

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09-61344 (E)



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The meeting was called to order at 12:20 p.m.

Agenda item 51: Macroeconomic policy questions
(continued)

(a) International trade and development
(continued) (A/C.2/64/L.40)

Draft resolution on international trade and development

1. **Ms. Osman** (Sudan), introducing draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.40 on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, said that owing to the recent financial crisis, there had been a contraction of trade flows of about 10 per cent in 2009. While trade flow was slowly getting back on track, trade finance had not fully recovered. Those developments and concerns were reflected in the draft. The issue of protectionism was also addressed, as some developed countries had recently adopted measures affecting the exports of developing countries. The draft also reflected a commitment to an ambitious and balanced outcome of the Doha Round with development placed at its core.

Agenda item 53: Sustainable development (continued)

(d) Protection of global climate for present and future generations (continued) (A/C.2/64/L.39)

Draft resolution on protection of global climate for present and future generations

2. **Ms. Osman** (Sudan), introducing draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.39 on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, said that it would be timely and convenient for the General Assembly to make a strong call for the expeditious completion of the work ongoing under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol. Developing countries, which were most affected by and least equipped to adapt to the effects of climate change, attached the greatest priority to achieving an ambitious and equitable agreed outcome under the Convention and enhanced commitments by developed countries under the Kyoto Protocol. The resolution maintained the principles of the Convention, in particular the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, and addressed such essential aspects of global action as the adaptation needs of developing countries, technology transfer and the provision of new, predictable financial and technical resources.

Agenda item 55: Globalization and interdependence
(continued)

(a) Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence (continued) (A/C.2/64/L.41)

Draft resolution on the role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence

3. **Ms. Osman** (Sudan) introduced draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.41 on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

Agenda item 52: Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2008 Review Conference (continued)

Draft decision on the fourth High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development

4. **The Chairperson** invited the Committee to take action on the decision on the fourth High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development, which had no programme budget implications.

5. **Ms. de Laurentis** (Secretary of the Committee) read out the text of the draft oral decision:

“The General Assembly decides to postpone the holding of its fourth High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development, originally scheduled for 23 and 24 November 2009, on the understanding that the exact dates are to be determined no later than 11 December 2009.”

6. *The draft decision on the fourth High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development was adopted.*

7. **Ms. Becker** (Sweden), speaking on behalf of the European Union, said that it could go along with the decision just adopted, but not without regrets. A situation where a high-level event had to be postponed at such short notice, thus reflecting on the credibility of the United Nations, was highly unfortunate. The European Union looked forward to receiving a written explanation from the Secretariat of what had gone wrong in preparing for the event, so that capitals could have a better understanding of why the event had had to be postponed. Assurances that the situation would not be repeated would also be welcome. The European Union was ready to engage in consultations on new dates for the event. The decision on the new dates must

be carefully prepared to ensure the high quality of the meeting and its preparations.

Agenda item 58: Operational activities for development (*continued*)

(b) South-South cooperation for development
(*continued*)(A/C.2/64/L.3 and L.42)

Draft resolutions on South-South cooperation

8. **The Chairperson** invited the Committee to take action on the draft resolution on South-South cooperation contained in A/C.2/64/L.42, submitted by Mr. Mohamed Chérif Diallo, Vice-Chairperson of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on document A/C.2/64/L.3. He took it that the Committee was prepared to waive the 24-hour provision under rule 120 of the rules of procedure.

9. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.42 was adopted.*

10. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.3 was withdrawn.*

The meeting rose at 12.45 p.m.



General Assembly

Sixty-fourth session

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Second Committee

Summary record of the 37th meeting

Held at Headquarters, New York, on Wednesday, 25 November 2009, at 3 p.m.

Chairperson: Mr. Park In-kook (Republic of Korea)

Contents

Agenda item 52: Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2008 Review Conference (*continued*)

Agenda item 57: Eradication of poverty and other development issues (*continued*)

(b) Women in development (*continued*)

Agenda item 53: Sustainable development (*continued*)

(h) Sustainable mountain development (*continued*)

Agenda item 55: Globalization and interdependence (*continued*)

(c) Science and technology for development (*continued*)

Agenda item 56: Groups of countries in special situations (*continued*)

(b) Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation (*continued*)

Organization of work

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09-61995 (E)



Please recycle

The meeting was called to order at 3.20 p.m.

Agenda item 52: Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2008 Review Conference (A/C.2/64/L.43)

Draft resolution on the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus

Agenda item 57: Eradication of poverty and other development issues (continued)

(b) Women in development (continued)
(A/C.2/64/L.44)

Draft resolution on women in development

1. **Ms. Osman** (Sudan) introduced draft resolutions A/C.2/64/L.43 and A/C.2/64/L.44 on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

Agenda item 53: Sustainable development (continued)

(h) Sustainable mountain development (continued)
(A/C.2/64/L.23/Rev.1)

Draft resolution on sustainable mountain development

2. **The Chairperson** invited the Committee to take action on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.23/Rev.1, which had no programme budget implications.

3. **Ms. Adam** (Switzerland), introducing draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.23/Rev.1, said that Azerbaijan, Burundi, Canada, Croatia, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Israel and Seychelles had joined the list of sponsors. The word "sensitive" should be inserted in the first line of paragraph 3, before the word "indications".

4. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.23/Rev.1, as orally revised, was adopted.*

Agenda item 55: Globalization and interdependence (continued)

(c) Science and technology for development (continued) (A/C.2/64/L.8/Rev.1)

Draft resolution on the creation of a global culture of cybersecurity and taking stock of national efforts to protect critical information infrastructures

5. **The Chairperson** invited the Committee to take action on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.8/Rev.1, which had no programme budget implications.

6. **Mr. Donovan** (United States of America), introducing draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.8/Rev.1, said that Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Chile, Croatia, Dominican Republic, Finland, Germany, Greece, India, Italy, Jamaica, Latvia, Lithuania, Mexico, Montenegro, Romania, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Ukraine had joined the list of sponsors. The beginning of the seventh preambular paragraph should be amended to read "... the Internet Governance Forum as a multi-stakeholder dialogue ...".

7. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.8/Rev.1, as orally amended, was adopted.*

Agenda item 56: Groups of countries in special situations (continued)

(b) Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation (continued) (A/C.2/64/L.18 and L.45)

Draft resolutions on Groups of countries in special situations: specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation

8. **The Chairperson** invited the Committee to take action on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.45 which was being submitted by Mr. Mičić (Serbia), Vice-Chairperson of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.18. The draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

9. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.45 was adopted.*

10. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.18 was withdrawn.*

11. **Mr. Igenbayev** (Kazakhstan) said that the draft resolution just adopted once again drew attention to the economic vulnerability of intercontinental States and reaffirmed the priorities of the Almaty Programme of Action, which included trade facilitation for landlocked

developing countries. Adoption of the draft resolution clearly signalled the international community's concern about the high transport costs incurred by such countries. In the past two years, his own Government had made a voluntary contribution of \$150,000 to the United Nations trust fund in support of activities to promote transit transport cooperation. In its capacity as Chair-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) in 2010, Kazakhstan would seek to promote the development of Eurasian transport corridors and sustainable, secure transport connections within the OSCE region.

Organization of work

12. **Mr. Staur** (Denmark) noted the possibility of an overlap between the dates of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session and other high-level events scheduled to be held during that session.

13. **The Chairperson** called on the facilitators of the related negotiations to consult with one another in an effort to resolve the problem. He announced that the General Committee had decided to recommend to the General Assembly that an additional item entitled "United Nations University" should be included in the agenda of the current session and that it should be allocated to the Second Committee. That new item would be overseen by Mr. Mičić (Serbia), Vice-Chairperson of the Committee.

The meeting rose at 3.55 p.m.



General Assembly

Sixty-fourth session

Official Records

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Second Committee

Summary record of the 38th meeting

Held at Headquarters, New York, on Tuesday, 1 December 2009, at 3 p.m.

Chairperson: Mr. Park In-kook (Republic of Korea)

Contents

Agenda item 55: Globalization and interdependence (*continued*)

(c) Science and technology for development (*continued*)

Agenda item 56: Groups of countries in special situations (*continued*)

(a) Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries
(*continued*)

Agenda item 170: United Nations University

Agenda item 53: Sustainable development (*continued*)

(d) Protection of global climate for present and future generations (*continued*)

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09-62583 (E)



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The meeting was called to order at 3.20 p.m.

Agenda item 55: Globalization and interdependence
(continued)

(c) Science and technology for development
(continued) (A/C.2/64/L.17 and L.49)

*Draft resolutions on science and technology
for development*

1. **The Chairperson** invited the Committee to take action on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.49, which was being submitted by Mr. Mohamed Cherif Diallo (Guinea), Vice-Chairperson of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.17. He took it that the Committee was prepared to waive the 24-hour rule under rule 120 of the rules of the procedure of the General Assembly and take immediate action on the draft resolution, which had no programme budget implications.

2. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.49 was adopted.*

3. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.17 was withdrawn.*

Agenda item 56: Groups of countries in special situations (continued)

(a) Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (continued) (A/C.2/64/L.7 and L.48)

*Draft resolutions on the Fourth United Nations
Conference on the Least Developed Countries*

4. **The Chairperson** invited the Committee to take action on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.48, which was being submitted by Mr. Mičić (Serbia), Vice-Chairperson of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.7. He took it that the Committee was prepared to waive the 24-hour rule under rule 120 of the rules of the procedure of the General Assembly and take immediate action on the draft resolution.

5. **Ms. de Laurentis** (Secretary of the Committee) read out a statement prepared by the Secretariat regarding draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.48. The statement was also being circulated to the members of the Committee at the meeting.

6. Referring to paragraph 3 of the draft resolution, she recalled that, under the established Headquarters principle, the Fourth United Nations Conference on the

Least Developed Countries would be held in New York. In accordance with section 1, paragraph 5, of General Assembly resolution 40/243, the additional costs of the proposed change of venue from New York would be borne by the host country, Turkey. Pursuant to paragraphs 4 and 5 of the draft resolution, the total number of meetings of the Conference and the two sessions of its preparatory committees would amount to 42. Following adoption of General Assembly resolution 63/227, the Fourth Conference and its preparatory committees had been added to the draft calendar of conferences and meetings for 2010-2011, in accordance with the requirements contained in paragraphs 4, 5 and 7 of the draft resolution. That addition to the draft calendar had been based on the understanding that the provision of conference services would entail not more than two meetings per day for a duration of five days for the Conference, and two meetings of the preparatory committee. The total number of meetings included in the draft calendar was therefore 12. The resulting difference of 30 meetings gave rise to additional requirements of \$394,800 in the proposed programme budget for 2010-2011, including requirements for support services for the eight meetings required in New York that would need to be added to the number planned in New York (20 meetings for the two sessions of the preparatory committee, instead of 10 meetings for the Conference and 2 meetings for the preparatory committee). There would, however, be no additional requirements for documentation services, provided that documents were submitted on time, with all due regard for available processing capacity. In view of the additional requirements, the Secretariat would seek to identify resources that could be redeployed from provisions under section 2 and section 28D of the proposed programme budget for 2010-2011 in order to service fully the Conference and its intergovernmental preparatory committee.

7. With regard to paragraphs 6 and 10 of the draft resolution, requirements for the activities entailed would be covered respectively under sections 10 and 27 of the proposed programme budget for the next biennium. The meetings called for by paragraph 12 would be serviced within the existing capacity of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.

8. Accordingly, adoption of the draft resolution would have no financial implications under the proposed programme budget for 2010-2011.

9. She drew attention to the provisions of section VI of General Assembly resolution 45/248 B of 21 December 1990, in which the General Assembly had reaffirmed that the Fifth Committee was the appropriate Main Committee of the Assembly entrusted with responsibilities for administrative and budgetary matters and had reaffirmed also the role of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. She also recalled that the Advisory Committee on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001 (A/54/7) had noted that the use of the phrase "within existing resources" had a negative effect on the implementation of activities and should therefore be avoided in resolutions and decisions.

10. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.48 was adopted.*

11. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.7 was withdrawn.*

Agenda item 170: United Nations University (A/64/234)

Draft resolution on amendments to the Charter of the United Nations University

12. **Mr. Weidling** (Germany), speaking in his capacity as facilitator, introduced the draft resolution (A/64/234, annex II).

Agenda item 53: Sustainable development (continued)

(d) Protection of global climate for present and future generations (continued)

13. **The Chairperson** referred to the ongoing discussions on draft resolutions relating to issues that would be addressed at the forthcoming Conference on Climate Change in Copenhagen. He informed the Committee that, following the recent Commonwealth Summit Conference in Trinidad and Tobago, Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon had emphasized the importance of a positive signal from the General Assembly for a successful outcome to the Copenhagen Conference; he had said that if an agreement could be achieved in Copenhagen on medium-term goals, particularly in respect of financing, that would justify the mounting optimism expressed at the Commonwealth Conference. It was therefore crucial for all Member States to make every effort to reach an early agreement in the ongoing negotiating process within the Committee, as a negative outcome could jeopardize the possibility of a comprehensive and equitable deal being sealed in Copenhagen.

The meeting rose at 3.55 p.m.

**General Assembly**

Sixty-fourth session

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5 February 2010

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Second Committee**Summary record of the 39th meeting**

Held at Headquarters, New York, on Friday, 4 December 2009, at 11.30 a.m.

Chairperson: Mr. Park In-kook (Republic of Korea)**Contents**Agenda item 51: Macroeconomic policy questions (*continued*)(a) International trade and development (*continued*)(d) Commodities (*continued*)Agenda item 53: Sustainable development (*continued*)(a) Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (*continued*)(b) Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (*continued*)(c) International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (*continued*)(d) Protection of global climate for present and future generations (*continued*)

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09-63325 (E)



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The meeting was called to order at 11:50 a.m.

Agenda item 51: Macroeconomic policy questions
(continued)

(a) International trade and development (continued)
(A/C.2/64/L.50)

Draft resolution on unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries

1. **Ms. Osman** (Sudan) introduced draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.50 on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

(d) Commodities (continued) (A/C.2/64/L.5 and L.53)

Draft resolutions on commodities

2. **The Chairperson** invited the Committee to take action on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.53, which was being submitted by Mr. García González (El Salvador), Vice-Chairperson of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.5. The draft proposal had no programme budget implications.

3. He took it that the Committee was prepared to waive the 24-hour provision under rule 120 of the rules of procedure.

4. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.53 was adopted.*

5. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.5 was withdrawn.*

Agenda item 53: Sustainable development (continued)
(A/C.2/64/L.24/Rev.1)

Draft resolution on harmony with nature

6. **The Chairperson** invited the Committee to take action on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.24/Rev.1, which contained no programme budget implications.

7. **Ms. Espósito Guevara** (Plurinational State of Bolivia) said that Brazil and Uruguay had joined the sponsors of the draft resolution.

8. Progress on sustainable development and the environment had taken place, but nonetheless the topic required further examination, given the serious impact of humans on the environment, which had been documented in numerous scientific studies. The draft resolution would provide an opportunity for examination of those effects as a whole.

9. The magnitude, scope and pace of anthropogenic change over the last half century had been unprecedented. The concept of harmony, encompassing the present and future well-being of both humans and nature, was therefore very important. The draft resolution sought to develop a perspective of balance between humans and nature that would allow for sustainability of life as a whole. Delegation input would allow, inter alia, for International Mother Earth Day to serve as a way of promoting activities related to a life in harmony with nature, with the involvement of all relevant international, regional and subregional organizations and the relevant bodies of the United Nations. While human life would always have an impact on the Earth, the challenge was to have an impact which would not destroy the equilibrium of the Earth system and ultimately harm human development as well.

10. **Ms. de Laurentis** (Secretary of the Committee) said that the following countries wished to become sponsors of the draft resolution: Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Guinea, Haiti, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Malawi, Micronesia, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saudi Arabia, Solomon Islands, Tunisia and United Republic of Tanzania.

11. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.24/Rev.1 was adopted.*

(a) Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (continued) (A/C.2/64/L.21/Rev.1)

Draft resolution on agricultural technology for development

12. **The Chairperson** invited the Committee to take action on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.21/Rev.1, which had no programme budget implications.

13. **Ms. Davidovich** (Israel), speaking as the main sponsor, said that Andorra, Botswana, Croatia and Peru had been added as sponsors.

14. **Ms. de Laurentis** (Secretary of the Committee) said that Belize and Timor-Leste wished to become sponsors.

15. **Mr. Al Bayati** (Iraq), speaking on behalf of the Arab Group, said that the Arab Group had requested a vote on the resolution and that its members would

abstain. Agricultural technology for development had already been covered in the resolution on agriculture development and food security submitted by the Group of 77 and China under agenda item 60, and the Israeli draft resolution failed to address issues of concern to developing countries, such as technology transfer and market access.

16. In any case, as the world's most prominent violator of United Nations resolutions, Israel had no standing to submit resolutions of its own, especially when it came to agriculture. Numerous reports from the Secretary-General, including one just considered by the Committee under agenda item 40, had demonstrated clearly how the policies of the Israeli occupation held back agricultural development in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and the occupied Syrian Golan. In the West Bank, the separation wall had affected tens of thousands of acres of fertile land accounting for close to 10 per cent of total Palestinian agricultural output. According to the World Bank, 17 per cent of cultivated land in the Gaza Strip had been destroyed in the recent Israeli war. The United Nations Fact Finding Mission on the Gaza Conflict had reported that Gaza's economy had been further severely affected by the reduction of the fishing zone open to Palestinian fishermen and the establishment of a "buffer zone" along the border between Gaza and Israel. A recent survey conducted by the World Food Programme and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East estimated that over a third of Palestinians suffered from food insecurity. In the occupied Syrian Golan, Israeli land and water policies discriminated against Syrian farmers in favour of Israeli settlers.

17. Israel was using its resolution on agricultural technology for development to distract attention from policies deliberately designed to destroy agriculture in the territories it occupied. A vote in favour would only serve as an encouragement to Israel as it continued to uproot the olive trees whose very branches were a symbol of peace.

18. **The Chairman** informed the Committee that a recorded vote had been requested.

19. *A recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.21/Rev.1.*

In favour:

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin,

Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam.

Against:

None.

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Comoros, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Namibia, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, Zambia.

20. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.21/Rev.1 was adopted by 131 votes to 0, with 37 abstentions.*

21. **Ms. Davidovich** (Israel) said that the broad spectrum of sponsors and supporters of the resolution,

which included developing countries as well as developed countries from both North and South, demonstrated the importance and wide appeal of the issue. It was troubling that the Arab Group, motivated by political considerations, had called for a vote on the resolution, which was in fact apolitical. However, it was gratifying that the Second Committee had recognized those unconstructive efforts for what they were, and not a single country had voted against the resolution. The resolution encouraged and promoted initiatives that harnessed the power of agriculture. Agricultural technology could bolster sustainable development in a manner that uplifted and empowered communities.

(b) Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (*continued*) (A/C.2/64/L.15 and L.46)

Draft resolutions on follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

22. **The Chairperson** invited the Committee to take action on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.46, which was being submitted by Ms. McQuade (Ireland), the Rapporteur of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.15. An oral statement of programme budget implications had been prepared by the Secretariat in connection with the draft resolution.

23. **Ms. de Laurentis** (Secretary of the Committee) read out an operational note from the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management and an oral statement on programme budget implications prepared by the Secretariat in connection with the draft resolution now before the Committee. She said that both texts would be circulated to Member States.

24. In connection with the operational note, three high-level meetings of the General Assembly were scheduled or proposed for September 2010 during the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly. They were the 2010 high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, to last three days, the meeting on follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy, to last two

days, and the high-level event of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly to celebrate the International Year of Biodiversity, set to last one day. The events could not overlap, as they were all plenary meetings of the General Assembly. Should all three events take place between the adoption of the agenda on Friday, 17 September and the start of the general debate, currently planned for Thursday, 23 September, all available days, including the weekend, would be scheduled.

25. In connection with the oral statement on programme budget implications relative to draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.46, the relevant two-day high-level review meeting in September 2010 would necessitate an additional \$117,300 in the proposed budget for the biennium 2010-2011, including \$101,300 under Section 2, General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management and \$16,000 under Section 28D, Office of Central Support Services, for other support services.

26. In order to provide full service for the high-level review, the Secretariat would seek to identify resources that could be redeployed from the provisions to be made under Section 2, General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management, and Section 28D, Office of Central Support Services, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011, despite the fact that the modalities contained in draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.46 exceeded those planned by the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management in its draft calendar of conferences and meetings for 2010-2011.

27. The regional preparatory meetings requested in operative paragraph 6 of the draft resolution would be funded from extrabudgetary resources.

28. Accordingly, should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.46, no financial implications would arise under the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011.

29. **Ms. McQuade** (Ireland) (Rapporteur of the Committee), said that to reflect what had been agreed by delegations, the word "with" should be inserted in the second line of paragraph 11, between the words "including" and "the".

30. **Mr. Murakami** (Japan) requested clarification as to whether a decision had been taken to hold all three high-level events between 17 and 23 September 2010,

and whether that would entail budgetary implications. The possibility of holding the event on the International Year of Biodiversity on Saturday, 25 September had been mentioned, in a different context.

31. **Ms. de Laurentis** (Secretary of the Committee) said that no definitive decision regarding dates had yet been taken. The Department was merely drawing the attention of the Committee to the fact that all of the high-level events were being planned to occur close together in time. If a weekend meeting was required, the relevant office of the Secretariat would provide the programme budget implications.

32. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.46, as orally revised, was adopted.*

33. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.15 was withdrawn.*

(c) International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
(continued) (A/C.2/64/L.10 and L.52)

Draft resolution on the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

34. **The Chairperson** invited the Committee to take action on draft decision A/C.2/64/L.52.

35. **Ms. de Laurentis** (Secretary of the Committee), speaking on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution and referring to its paragraph 22, recalled that, by resolution 54/219 of 22 December 1999 on the successor arrangements for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, the General Assembly had established the Inter-Agency Secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction and the Inter-Agency Task Force for Disaster Reduction which were financed exclusively from extrabudgetary resources. Therefore, the resolution had no programme budget implications.

36. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.52 was adopted.*

37. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.10 was withdrawn.*

(d) Protection of global climate for present and future generations (continued) (A/C.2/64/L.39 and L.54)

Draft resolutions on the protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind

38. **The Chairperson** invited the Committee to take action on draft decision A/C.2/64/L.54. He took it that

the Committee was prepared to waive the 24-hour provision of rule 120 of the rules of procedure.

39. **Ms. de Laurentis** (Secretary of the Committee), speaking on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution and referring to its paragraph 13, recalled that since the adoption of resolution 58/243 of 23 December 2003 on the protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind, conference services for sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change had been included as resources for recurrent activities in the regular budgets for all subsequent bienniums. On the understanding that the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change would cover the incremental travel costs if meetings were held outside the seat of its headquarters in Bonn, Germany, and the costs of any additional meetings aside from the four already included in the 2010-2011 calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations, the resolution would not have any additional programme budget implications.

40. **Ms. McQuade** (Ireland) (Rapporteur of the Committee), said that two revisions had been made to the text. In the eighteenth preambular paragraph, the superscript "3" after the words "World Climate Conference" should be changed to a dash followed by the number 3, to read: "World Climate Conference --3". In paragraph 6, the words "United Nations Climate Change Conference in" should be deleted and the words "United Nations Climate Change Conference" should replace the word "it" after the word "making"; the paragraph would then read: "Encourages Member States to approach Copenhagen with ambition, optimism and determination, with a view to making the United Nations Climate Change Conference a success".

41. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.54, as orally revised, was adopted.*

42. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.39 was withdrawn.*

43. **Mr. Gutiérrez** (Peru) said that his delegation had submitted a draft preambular paragraph based on the nineteenth preambular paragraph of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which recognized that low-lying and other small island countries, countries with low-lying coastal, arid and semi-arid areas or areas liable to floods, drought and desertification, and developing countries with fragile mountainous ecosystems were particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. It was

regrettable that the draft preambular paragraph had not been adopted. The work of the Committee should maintain a close and consistent connection with the continuing negotiations on climate change. It was important to clarify which countries were particularly vulnerable to climate change. Peru, which was one such country, would continue to work towards that end at the Copenhagen summit.

44. **Mr. Barton** (United States of America) said that although his delegation was pleased to join the consensus on the resolution, it wished to reaffirm the principle that treaty and convention bodies should be financed by voluntary contributions rather than from the regular budget of the Organization.

45. **Mr. Ström** (Sweden), speaking on behalf of the European Union, said that on the eve of the Copenhagen Climate Change Conference, he was pleased that consensus had been reached on the resolution, and in particular on paragraph 5 noting the call for completion of parallel work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention and the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol and paragraph 6 encouraging Member States to approach the Conference with ambition, optimism and determination.

46. **Ms. Osman** (Sudan), speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, said that the resolution reflected the relevance of the role of the General Assembly in supporting negotiations on the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol. She expressed particular satisfaction with paragraph 5, as completion of the parallel work of the two working groups was a high priority for developing countries, and hoped that the atmosphere of honest and fruitful engagement that had characterized negotiations on the resolution would be carried through to the Copenhagen Conference.

47. **Mr. Rengifo** (Colombia) said that the resolution reaffirmed the support of the General Assembly for the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the forthcoming Copenhagen summit. General Assembly resolutions must respect the autonomy and priority of the Convention and the Protocol and promote their implementation, rather than attempting to renegotiate them. His delegation therefore wished to express a reservation with regard to the eighth preambular paragraph and paragraph 9 of the resolution. Those

passages were inconsistent with the nineteenth preambular paragraph of the Convention in that they omitted any reference to particularly vulnerable countries. In the interests of consensus, his delegation had not insisted on including such a reference. However, Colombia would continue to work towards that end at the Copenhagen summit and in future deliberations of the Committee.

The meeting rose at 1.05 p.m.



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Chairperson: Mr. Park In-kook (Republic of Korea)

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The meeting was called to order at 3.10 p.m.

Agenda item 57: Eradication of poverty and other development issues (continued)

(a) Implementation of the second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017) (continued) (A/C.2/64/L.38 and L.56)

Draft resolution on Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)

1. **The Chairperson** drew attention to draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.56, which was being submitted by **Mr. Mićić** (Serbia), Vice-Chairperson of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.38. The draft resolution had no programme budget implications. He took it that the Committee was prepared to waive the 24-hour requirement under rule 120 of the rules of procedure.

2. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.56 was adopted.*

3. **Mr. Islam** (Bangladesh) said that global crises were currently driving millions more people into extreme poverty. In response to that dismal scenario, Member States had spoken in unison by adopting the draft resolution.

4. Bangladesh championed the United Nations action against poverty because such action was not charity but was the responsibility of each Member State and of the Organization as a whole. Moreover, the development efforts of many countries had been brought to a halt, but the first Millennium Development Goal — to eradicate poverty — remained a top priority. The renewed interest demonstrated in the cause of poverty was gratifying: he hoped it would continue to be manifested during the implementation phase.

5. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.38 was withdrawn.*

(c) Human resources development (continued) (A/C.2/64/L.34 and L.51)

Draft resolution on human resources development

6. **The Chairperson** drew attention to draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.51, which was being submitted by **Mr. Mićić** (Serbia), Vice-Chairperson of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.34. The draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

7. **Mr. Mićić** (Serbia), Vice-Chairperson of the Committee, announced some minor editorial changes in the draft resolution.

8. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.51, as orally revised, was adopted.*

9. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.34 was withdrawn.*

Agenda item 55: Globalization and interdependence (continued)

(a) Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence (continued) (A/C.2/64/L.16)

Draft resolution on a new international economic order

10. **The Chairperson** drew attention to draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.16, which had been submitted by the delegation of the Sudan on behalf of the Group of 77 and China. The draft resolution had no programme budget implications; a recorded vote had been requested.

11. **Mr. Sammis** (United States of America) said that his delegation supported the goal of moving towards a world in which all nations enjoyed the benefits of sustainable economic growth, an ambition that would require close cooperation among all Member States. The United Nations must provide an appropriate framework to manage the needs of the current complex world and encourage progress in the developing world. The draft resolution under consideration failed, however, to offer innovative ideas capable of bringing the Committee to consensus. His delegation had therefore called for a recorded vote and would abstain from voting.

12. *A recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.16.*

In favour:

Afghanistan, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau,

Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

None.

Abstaining:

Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

13. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.16 was adopted by 108 votes to none, with 52 abstentions.**

14. **Ms. Gervasi** (Peru) said that her delegation had voted in favour of the draft resolution despite its reservations regarding the reference to resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) adopted by the General Assembly in 1974, at a time when the levels of trade and investment flows, technological development and migration that characterized the current economic

context did not exist. Those features had allowed many countries to achieve economic development, but the new economic order was now undergoing a serious crisis. Its origins were in the financial system, and therefore the solutions too must be sought in that system. Member States must avoid turning towards protectionism, which would put a halt to development.

15. **Ms. Belfrage** (Sweden), speaking on behalf of the European Union; the candidate countries Croatia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; the stabilization and association process countries Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro; and, in addition, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine, said that in the current context of crises, the references to the 1974 resolutions were outdated and irrelevant and did not help to address the challenges of the globalized world. She could not support attempts to turn the clock back to obsolete discussions that risked marginalizing the contribution of the United Nations to global efforts to solve global problems.

16. The European Union had seriously engaged in attempts to find a possible compromise, looking for ways to make the resolution reflect the state of the world and the progress made in the area of international economic cooperation and partnerships. It was regrettable that some other partners had not been ready to move on. Many of the substantive issues mentioned in the resolution had been covered more constructively and effectively by other resolutions in the cluster.

17. The European Union strongly believed that economic growth should be fairer, sustainable and more inclusive. More effective trade, investment and development policies, strong social frameworks and a common global governance structure based on cooperation between developed, emerging and developing countries were needed for a world with more opportunity and less inequality.

18. The European Union welcomed the response of the United Nations to the financial and economic crisis, including the nine initiatives of the Chief Executives Board, and the establishment of the Global Impact and Vulnerability Alert System in September, which would allow the impact of the crisis to be carefully monitored.

19. Much had been done to promote the participation and increase the voice of developing countries in international financial institutions. The outcome of the meeting of the Development Committee of the World

* The delegation of Togo subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Bank on 26 April 2009, in particular its statement on measures to help developing countries respond to the crisis and its agreement to accelerate work on the second phase of governance reform of the Bank with a view to reaching agreement in the spring of 2010, was commendable. Similarly, the International Monetary Fund had stepped in to provide additional resources to stabilize markets and restore confidence in the international financial system.

20. The international system was radically different from what it had been in 1974 when the United Nations had just 138 members. Over the past year in particular there had been a significant effort to reform the international system to make it more responsive, and that should be recognized.

21. The European Union was working to improve the effectiveness of its aid based on the principles outlined in the Accra Agenda for Action, work together for governance, stability and gender equality and promote an open global economy and more efficient and inclusive global institutions.

22. **Mr. Gálvez** (Chile) said that his delegation had voted in favour of the draft resolution because it shared the goal of reforming the international economic order to make it more inclusive, and favourable to the development policies of developing countries. It would make the international order more just and equitable and would promote international cooperation. The 1974 Declaration and Programme of Action had positive aspects; however, they had been updated and improved by the 2002 Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development and the decision at the recent Doha meeting to implement it, thus offering a more constructive basis for dealing with the matter.

23. **Mr. Renglifo** (Colombia) said that his delegation had voted in favour of the draft resolution. It should be a permanent goal of Member States to seek an equitable international order that promoted fairness and cooperation, in keeping with the changing international economic context. His understanding was, therefore, that the references to the 1974 resolutions were restricted to the general principles set out therein. The United Nations macro-economic and development agenda must constantly adapt to face current and future challenges. Efforts to achieve a more equitable international economic order must build on existing

agreements, including the Millennium Development Goals and the Monterrey Consensus.

24. **Mr. Adler** (Canada) said that his delegation had been disappointed to see on the agenda once again a draft resolution that largely reiterated the content of General Assembly resolution 63/224. In the wake of the current crises and ongoing challenges, Canada strongly believed that the priority of the United Nations should be to redouble its efforts to mitigate their impact on development. Canada therefore regretted that the resolution did not complement ongoing multilateral efforts to address both the causes and impact of the various crises, in particular the outcome of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus in Doha and the United Nations Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development, and the productive work in a variety of forums on a number of compelling issues, including on food security. The resolution, in calling for Member States to work towards a new international economic order, confused those efforts, and sent conflicting messages about the level of support for United Nations efforts to confront the various global challenges jointly faced by Member States. Canada fully supported the United Nations development agenda, including the role that it must play in addressing the impact of the crises on economic development. The support of Member States working together in a focused and effective manner was required in order for it to fulfil that role. The resolution, unfortunately, worked against those efforts and for that reason Canada had abstained in the vote on it.

25. **Mr. Cossío** (Cuba) said that if after 35 years poverty was growing, if exclusion remained and if underdevelopment still existed, it was because of an international economic order that did not support development. The principles contained in the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, acknowledged in the important resolution just adopted, included the sovereign equality of States, self-determination of all peoples, the broadest cooperation of all the States members of the international community to banish prevailing disparities and secure prosperity for all, promotion of the development of the developing countries and the adequate flow of real resources to them, securing favourable conditions for the transfer of

financial resources to developing countries, giving the developing countries access to the achievements of modern science and technology and strengthening, through individual and collective actions, mutual economic, trade, financial and technical cooperation among the developing countries. Those principles, written 35 years ago, in Cuba's opinion still reflected the reality of the current world.

Agenda item 59: Towards global partnerships

(continued) (A/C.2/64/L.14/Rev.1)

Draft resolution on global partnerships

26. **The Chairperson** drew attention to draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.14/Rev.1, and said that it had no programme budget implications.

27. **Mr. Rutgerson** (Sweden) announced some minor editorial changes to the draft resolution. The delegations of Angola, Australia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Cape Verde, Colombia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guinea, Haiti, Israel, Japan, Malawi, Mexico, Monaco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Panama, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Singapore, Switzerland, Uruguay and Zambia had joined as sponsors of the draft resolution.

28. **Ms. de Laurentis** (Secretary) informed the Committee that, in addition, the delegations of Eritrea and Mali wished to become sponsors of the draft resolution.

29. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.14/Rev.1, as orally revised, was adopted.*

Agenda item 170: United Nations University

(continued) (A/C.2/64/L.55)

Draft resolution on amendments to the Charter of the United Nations University

30. **The Chairperson** drew attention to draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.55, and said that it had no programme budget implications.

31. **Mr. Weidling** (Germany) said that, in addition to the sponsors listed on the draft resolution, the delegations of Austria, Bahamas, Croatia, Djibouti, Denmark, France, Gabon, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, Estonia, Ireland, Italy, Israel, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Mongolia, Romania, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia,

Sweden, United States of America, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zambia also wished to join as sponsors.

32. **Ms. de Laurentis** (Secretary) informed the Committee that the following delegations also wished to sponsor the draft resolution: Armenia, Cape Verde, Chile, Belgium, Bulgaria, Ecuador, El Salvador, Indonesia, Malawi, Malta, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste and Tunisia.

33. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.55 was adopted.*

34. **Mr. Hayashi** (Japan) said that enabling the United Nations University to establish a postgraduate programme was an important step that would benefit developed and developing Member States alike.

35. **Mr. Coicaud** (United Nations University) thanked the Member States for their support.

The meeting rose at 4.05 p.m.



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Chairperson: Mr. Park In-kook (Republic of Korea)

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Agenda item 54: Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) (*continued*)

Agenda item 55: Globalization and interdependence (*continued*)

- (a) Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence (*continued*)

Agenda item 57: Eradication of poverty and other development issues (*continued*)

- (b) Women in development (*continued*)

Agenda item 60: Agriculture development and food security (*continued*)

The meeting was called to order at 3.25 p.m.

Agenda item 50: Information communication technologies for development (*continued*)
(A/C.2/64/L.26 and L.62)

Draft resolutions on information communication technologies for development

1. **The Chairperson** invited the Committee to take action on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.62, which was being submitted by Mr. Mohamed Chérif Diallo (Guinea), Vice-Chairperson of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.26. The draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

2. **Mr. Mohamed Chérif Diallo** (Guinea) announced that the seventh preambular paragraph should read "*Recognizing the importance of the mandates of the Internet Governance Forum as a multi-stakeholder forum for dialogue to discuss various matters including, inter alia, public policy issues related to key elements of Internet governance in order to foster the sustainability, robustness, security, stability and development of the Internet and reiterating that all Governments, on an equal footing, should carry out their roles and responsibilities for international Internet governance and for ensuring the stability, security and continuity of the Internet, but not in the day-to-day technical and operational matters that do not impact on international public policy issues*".

3. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.62, as orally revised, was adopted.*

4. **Mr. Daoud** (Sudan), speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, said that the eighth preambular paragraph did not reflect paragraph 16 of the resolution adopted at the twelfth session of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development. Note must be taken of that paragraph, which read:

"Encourages all stakeholders to contribute to the online consultations regarding the 'desirability' of the continuation of the Internet Governance Forum as envisaged in paragraph 76 of the Tunis Agenda and to take into consideration the stakeholders in developing areas that have been unable to get connected online and urged the Secretary-General to take all appropriate measures to have broad-based consultations".

5. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.26 was withdrawn.*

Agenda item 51: Macroeconomic policy questions
(*continued*)

(a) International trade and development
(*continued*) (A/C.2/64/L.50)

Draft resolution on unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries

6. **The Chairperson** invited the Committee to take action on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.50, entitled "*Unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries*". The draft resolution had no programme budget implications. He informed the Committee that a recorded vote had been requested.

7. **Mr. Sammis** (United States of America), speaking in explanation of vote before the vote, said that his country believed that each Member State had the sovereign right to decide how it conducted trade with other countries. In particular, it believed that promoting important nationally held values or protecting the national interest was a sovereign right that justified restricting trade when necessary. The Charter of the United Nations specifically provided for sanctions as part of a broader strategy of political and diplomatic measures that could help to promote or restore peace without the use of force. The United States considered its sanctions carefully and used them with specific objectives in mind. In many instances, it used sanctions as a means to promote a return to the rule of law or democratic existence. In others, it used them to prevent access to harmful materials like nuclear weaponry that could threaten global peace and stability. The United States was within its rights to pursue both of those goals through its trade and commercial policy. Economic sanctions, whether unilateral or multilateral, were often a successful means of achieving foreign policy objectives. The resolution, in effect, sought to limit the international community's ability to respond by non-violent means to offensive acts, whether they were directed against democracy, human rights or global security. The United States had therefore requested a recorded vote on the resolution and would be voting against it.

8. *A recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.50.*

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Fiji, Gabon, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

9. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.50 was adopted by 108 votes to 2, with 53 abstentions.*

10. **Mr. Fries** (Sweden), speaking on behalf of the European Union; the candidate countries Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey; the stabilization and association process countries Albania and Montenegro; and, in addition, Georgia, Republic of Moldova and Ukraine, said that they had abstained in the vote because they were of the view that unilateral economic measures should respect the principles of international law, including the international contractual obligations of the State applying them, and where applicable the rules of the World Trade Organization. Such unilateral economic measures were admissible in certain circumstances, in particular in order to fight terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction or to uphold the respect for human rights, democracy, the rule of law and good governance. The European Union was committed to using sanctions as part of an integrated comprehensive policy approach which should include political dialogue, incentives and conditionalities, and could even involve, as a last resort, the use of coercive measures in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

(c) External debt and development: towards a durable solution to the debt problems of developing countries (continued) (A/C.2/64/L.9 and L.69)

Draft resolution on external debt sustainability and development

11. **The Chairperson** invited the Committee to take action on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.69, which was being submitted by Mr. García González (El Salvador), Vice-Chairperson of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.9. The draft resolution had no programme budget implications. He took it that the Committee was prepared to waive the 24-hour provision under the rules of procedure.

12. **Mr. García González** (El Salvador) indicated a revision to paragraph 20 of the draft resolution, inserting "economic growth, sustainable development and the achievement of the" between "sustained" and "internationally agreed".

13. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.69, as orally revised, was adopted.*

14. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.9 was withdrawn.*

Agenda item 52: Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2008 Review Conference (continued) (A/C.2/64/L.43 and L.66)

Draft resolution on the follow-up to and implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the 2008 Review Conference (Doha Declaration on Financing for Development)

15. **The Chairperson** invited the Committee to take action on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.66, which was being submitted by Mr. García González (El Salvador), Vice-Chairperson of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.43. The draft resolution had no programme budget implications. He took it that the Committee was prepared to waive the 24-hour provision under the rules of procedure.

16. **Ms. Loza** (Nicaragua), expressed dissatisfaction at the lack of a reference in the final text of draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.66 to a clear mandate for discussion of the concrete measures to follow up the financing for development process, including the creation of an intergovernmental body. Financing for development was the only major United Nations process not to have a suitable review mechanism, and one must be established. The situation was of particular concern given the current situation of multiple crises from which, through no fault of their own, the developing countries suffered the most.

17. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.66 was adopted.*

18. **Mr. Sammis** (United States of America) said that the United States was pleased to join the consensus in support of the resolution. However, he wished to make a few points to clarify his Government's position. The modalities of the financing for development follow-up process had been reviewed only 12 months previously as part of the Doha negotiations, and the Economic and Social Council had negotiated a refinement of the follow-up process in July 2009. In the view of the United States, the existing modalities of financing for development had not had enough time to be put into action, and it was therefore premature to review them once more.

19. Enhancing economic cooperation in the area of double taxation was a very important issue forming part of a much broader, more detailed discussion of

taxation, and it was difficult to treat the subject fairly as just one small part of the resolution just adopted. The United States believed that the issue was relevant only when there were significant risks of double taxation between jurisdictions and where a double taxation agreement would therefore be appropriate.

20. **Mr. Fries** (Sweden), speaking on behalf of the European Union, said that the Monterrey Consensus was the most comprehensive reference in terms of development funding and its related policy issues. That framework set Member States on the path of the collaborative partnership needed to achieve, among other important objectives, the Millennium Development Goals. The Doha Review Conference in 2008 had allowed further reflection upon the important and interrelated themes of the Monterrey Consensus and its implementation, while taking into account the profound changes in the global context, accelerated by globalization.

21. It was in that context that the European Union welcomed the substantive resolution on financing for development in 2009, and reaffirmed its strong commitment to the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, as the seminal document providing the foundation for the global partnership to promote sustainable development and achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals.

22. The European Union also welcomed the fact that the resolution endorsed the Economic and Social Council's recommendations on a strengthened and more inclusive financing for development follow-up process. The year 2010 would be crucial as Member States would have to implement the new process for the first time and to further strengthen the global partnership for development.

23. **Mr. Gálvez** (Chile) welcomed the adoption of the resolution and stressed the need for the follow-up process to be strengthened; in that connection, he endorsed the comments of the representative of Nicaragua. His delegation attached great importance to paragraph 13 of the resolution, in which the Secretariat was requested to organize an event early in 2010 to assess and consider innovative financing and how it could contribute to achieving the goals of the Monterrey Consensus. Chile was prepared to collaborate to make that event a success, and to show

that the Monterrey Consensus was a mechanism that delivered.

24. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.43 was withdrawn.*

Agenda item 53: Sustainable development (continued)

25. **The Chairperson** said he took it that the Committee was prepared to waive the 24-hour provision under the rules of procedure in considering the draft resolutions submitted under sub-items (e), (g) and (i).

(a) Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (continued)
(A/C.2/64/L.22/Rev.1)

Draft resolution on the midterm comprehensive review of the implementation of the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015

26. **Ms. de Laurentis** (Secretary of the Committee), speaking on the financial implications of the draft resolution and referring to its paragraphs 5 and 6, said that the host Government would cover all the costs of the High-level International Conference on the midterm comprehensive review of the implementation of the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015. The High-level Dialogue of the General Assembly to be held on 22 March 2010 would require meetings services for four meetings, two of which could use the resources allotted to the General Assembly provided that the General Assembly itself did not meet in parallel. The other two meetings would constitute an addition to the calendar of conferences and meetings and would give rise to additional requirements of US\$ 28,700 in the programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011, including requirements of US\$ 24,700 under section 2, General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management and US\$ 4,000 under section 28D, Office of Central Support Services for other support services.

27. The in-house cost of processing the documentation for the High-level Dialogue would be US\$ 302,000, which was expected would be absorbed, given timely planning and submission of documentation through close coordination with the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management, with the use of in-house or contractual translation.

28. Although conference services for the High-level Dialogue of the General Assembly had not been included by the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management in its draft calendar of conferences and meetings for 2010-2011, the Secretariat would seek to use most effectively and efficiently the provisions to be made under section 2, General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management and section 28D, Office of Central Support Services, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011, in order to fully service the High-level Dialogue.

29. Accordingly, should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.22/Rev.1, no financial implications would arise under the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011.

30. **Ms. McQuade** (Ireland), Rapporteur of the Committee, informed the Committee that the main sponsor of the draft resolution, Tajikistan, had made a minor revision to paragraph 6, deleting the word "also".

31. **Mr. Aslov** (Tajikistan) said that Canada, Germany, France, Mongolia and Slovenia should be added to the list of sponsors. He expressed his Government's commitment to ensuring the success of the events provided for in the draft resolution.

32. **Mr. Alimov** (Russian Federation) asked for the Russian Federation to be included in the list of sponsors of the draft resolution.

33. **Ms. de Laurentis** (Secretary of the Committee) announced that the delegations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, El Salvador, Greece, Haiti, Israel, Italy, Monaco, the Republic of Moldova and Solomon Islands also wished to be added to the list of sponsors.

34. **Mr. Seth** (Director of the Office for ECOSOC Support and Coordination) explained, in response to a request for a clarification from the representative of Cuba, that action on the draft resolution did not imply action on the financial implications, a statement on which would proceed through normal channels.

35. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.22/Rev.1, as orally revised, was adopted.*

(e) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa
(continued) (A/C.2/64/L.31 and L.67)

Draft resolution on the United Nations Decade for Deserts and the Fight against Desertification (2010-2020)

36. **The Chairperson** invited the Committee to take action on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.67, which was being submitted by Ms. McQuade (Ireland), Rapporteur of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.31. The draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

37. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.67 was adopted.*

38. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.31 was withdrawn.*

(f) Convention on Biological Diversity
(A/C.2/64/L.29 and L.57)

Draft resolution on the Convention on Biological Diversity

39. **Ms. de Laurentis** (Secretary of the Committee) brought to the attention of the Committee the fact that three high-level meetings of the General Assembly had been scheduled for September 2010. Since they would be plenary meetings, they could not overlap. Therefore, should all three events take place between the adoption of the agenda and the start of the general debate, all available days, including the weekend, would need to be scheduled.

40. Under the terms of paragraph 23 of the draft resolution, the one-day high-level meeting convened would be counted as two meetings in total which could be accommodated by using resources allotted for servicing the General Assembly, provided that the General Assembly did not meet in parallel on the same date. Accordingly, should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.57, no financial implications would arise under the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011.

41. With regard to the use of the words "within existing resources" in subparagraph 23(d) of the draft resolution, attention was drawn to the provisions of section VI of General Assembly resolution 45/248 B of 21 December 1990, in which the General Assembly

had reaffirmed that the Fifth Committee was the appropriate Main Committee of the Assembly entrusted with responsibilities for administrative and budgetary matters and had reaffirmed also the role of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. The attention of the Committee was also drawn to paragraph 67 of the first report of the Advisory Committee on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001 (A/54/7), which had indicated that the use of the phrase "within existing resources" or similar language in resolutions had a negative impact on the implementation of activities; therefore, efforts should be made to avoid the use of that phrase in resolutions and decisions.

42. **Ms. McQuade** (Ireland), Rapporteur of the Committee, indicated minor revisions to the text communicated to her by the facilitator.

43. **Ms. Sánchez Lorenzo** (Cuba) asked, given the importance of adequate resources being available to hold the events properly, whether the phrase "within existing resources" had been the subject of negotiation.

44. **Ms. Greenaway** (Antigua and Barbuda), speaking in her capacity as facilitator of the negotiations, clarified that the language in subparagraph 23(d), specifically the phrase "within existing resources", was exactly what had been negotiated by delegations. The facilitator and the delegations had been aware of the report by the Advisory Committee on the use of the phrase. Nonetheless, it reflected the language as negotiated during the course of the negotiations and discussions on the draft resolution.

45. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.57, as orally revised, was adopted.*

(g) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twenty-fifth session (continued) (A/C.2/64/L.30 and L.65)

Draft resolution on the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twenty-fifth session

46. **The Chairperson** invited the Committee to take action on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.65, which was being submitted by Ms. McQuade (Ireland), Rapporteur of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.30.

47. **Ms. de Laurentis** (Secretary of the Committee), speaking on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution and referring to its paragraph 13 and 14, said that since provisions for implementation of the resolution had already been made in the budget for the biennium 2010-2011, adoption of the resolution would not have any additional programme budget implications.

48. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.65 was adopted.*

49. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.30 was withdrawn.*

(i) Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy (continued) (A/C.2/64/L.33 and L.60)

Draft resolution on the promotion of new and renewable sources of energy

50. **The Chairperson** invited the Committee to take action on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.60, which was being submitted by Ms. McQuade (Ireland), Rapporteur of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.33. The draft proposal had no programme budget implications.

51. **Ms. McQuade** (Ireland), Rapporteur of the Committee, said that the twenty-first and twenty-second preambular paragraphs should be combined. The twenty-first preambular paragraph would then read: "Noting with concern that millions of poor people are unable to pay for modern energy services, even when those services are available, and *emphasizing* the need to promote an enabling environment for the promotion and use of new and renewable energy,".

52. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.60, as orally corrected, was adopted.*

53. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.33 was withdrawn.*

Agenda item 54: Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) (continued) (A/C.2/64/L.32 and L.70)

Draft resolution on implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

54. **The Chairperson** invited the Committee to take action on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.70, which was being submitted by Ms. McQuade (Ireland), Rapporteur

of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.32. The draft proposal had no programme budget implications.

55. He took it that the Committee was prepared to waive the 24-hour provision under rule 120 of the rules of procedure.

56. **Ms. McQuade** (Ireland), Rapporteur of the Committee, said that in paragraph 3, the words "economic and financial" should be deleted. Paragraph 3 would then read: "*Stresses the need* for Member States, taking into consideration, inter alia, the current global crises ...".

57. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.70, as orally revised, was adopted.*

58. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.32 was withdrawn.*

Agenda item 55: Globalization and interdependence (continued)

(a) Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence (continued) (A/C.2/64/L.13, L.63, L.41 and L.61)

Draft resolution on development cooperation with middle-income countries

59. **The Chairperson** invited the Committee to take action on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.63, which was being submitted by Mr. Mohamed Chérif Diallo (Guinea), Vice-Chairperson of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.13. The draft proposal had no programme budget implications.

60. He took it that the Committee was prepared to waive the 24-hour provision under rule 120 of the rules of procedure.

61. **Mr. Mohamed Chérif Diallo** (Vice-Chairperson) (Guinea) said that in paragraph 6, a comma and the word "and" should be inserted after "programmes"; paragraph 6 would then read: "*Invites* the United Nations development system, in particular the funds and programmes, and at the regional level ...". In paragraph 9 of the English version, the words "undertake" and "further" should be reversed. Paragraph 9 would then read: "*Calls on* the international community to continue to further undertake ...".

62. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.63, as orally corrected, was adopted.*

63. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.13 was withdrawn.*

Draft resolution on the role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence

64. **The Chairperson** invited the Committee to take action on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.61, which was being submitted by Mr. Mohamed Chérif Diallo (Guinea), Vice-Chairperson of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.41. The draft proposal had no programme budget implications.

65. He took it that the Committee was prepared to waive the 24-hour provision under rule 120 of the rules of procedure.

66. **Mr. Mohamed Chérif Diallo** (Vice-Chairperson) (Guinea) said that in paragraph 7 of the French version, the words "vers les pays en développement" should be placed after the word "accord". Paragraph 7 would then read: "... insiste sur la nécessité de prendre des mesures concrètes pour faciliter le transfert de technologie à des conditions équitables, transparentes et convenues d'un commun accord vers les pays en développement ...".

67. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.61, as orally revised, was adopted.*

68. **Ms. Loza** (Nicaragua), speaking in explanation of position, said that the joint crisis initiative referred to in paragraph 4 of the resolution was outside the mandate of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, and that it was Member States who should be responsible for coordinating social protection floors.

69. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.41 was withdrawn.*

Agenda item 57: Eradication of poverty and other development issues (continued) (A/C.2/64/L.4/Rev.2, L.44 and L.58)

Draft resolution on legal empowerment of the poor and eradication of poverty

70. **The Chairperson** invited the Committee to take action on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.4/Rev.2, which had no programme budget implications.

71. He took it that the Committee was prepared to waive the 24-hour provision under rule 120 of the rules of procedure.

72. **Ms. Sánchez Lorenzo** (Cuba) said that her delegation would not obstruct consideration of the draft resolution, but nevertheless believed that waiving rule 120 of the rules of procedure must not become a precedent. The Committee must follow the rules, and her delegation was concerned by the waiving of rule 120 when the draft resolution on trade and development that the Group of 77 had wanted to submit in plenary had not been proceeded with.

73. **Mr. Briz Gutiérrez** (Guatemala) said that Cyprus, Djibouti, Eritrea, Lithuania, Montenegro, Poland, Seychelles and Slovakia had joined the list of sponsors.

74. **Ms. Loza** (Nicaragua) said that after a process from which the majority had been excluded and whereby the views of a small group had been imposed on the international community, a weak consensus had been reached on the draft resolution. The legal empowerment of the poor had not been defined intergovernmentally and the process was barely beginning. The concept must be defined broadly within the framework of poverty eradication, acknowledging that lack of legal empowerment was not a cause of poverty but an aggravating factor. In the absence of agreement on the concept, any contributions to reports or requests for assistance were voluntary and not part of any mandate of the Organization. In her delegation's view, the concept must be applied to all, especially the most vulnerable: migrant workers and indigenous peoples.

75. In the preparation of the following year's report on legal empowerment of the poor and eradication of poverty, draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.47 should be taken into consideration because the concept must be understood in a broader context, in both developed and developing countries, and the root causes of poverty must be part of the examination.

76. **Ms. Sánchez Lorenzo** (Cuba) said that the solution reached was delicately balanced. Her country supported the resolution because, 60 years after adoption of the Charter, more than two thirds of the world's population lived in poverty. The resolution could contribute to give the poor legal powers and rights, access to justice and true opportunities. Only social and legal protection and opportunities would end poverty, in societies founded on solidarity and not

selfishness. Governments must allocate resources to that goal as a priority, and protect the poor from the corporations that preyed on them.

77. While her delegation supported the draft resolution, the text and the report that had informed Member States reflected a limited and incomplete view. There was no universally agreed idea of what legal empowerment of the poor was.

78. **Ms. Espósito Guevara** (Plurinational State of Bolivia) said her delegation was deeply concerned at the form negotiations had taken. Given the sensitivity of the subject, especially for developing countries, there should have been broader discussion. Her delegation totally disagreed with the exclusion of migrants and indigenous peoples from the text, because they often faced a lack of legal protection and, indeed, formed the majority in certain developing countries.

79. It was unjust that while mechanisms for protecting rights were strengthened, economic systems were promoted that worsened the poverty endured by so many. Workers' rights meant nothing if they had no jobs, and in the light of the crisis, the private sector alone could not overcome the problems created by the economic model.

80. Legal empowerment must not be isolated from political and economic empowerment. Workers and social movements must have legal empowerment so they could demand resources, services, benefits and participation. The eradication of poverty required a multidimensional approach that addressed root causes, including inequity and unequal land distribution and unfair trade. The issue had an international facet, tied to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and the right to development.

81. **Mr. Valero Briceño** (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela) expressed concern that certain developing countries that were sponsors of the draft resolution, with large indigenous and migrant populations, had not accepted the proposals of Bolivia, Cuba, Nicaragua and Venezuela aimed at mitigating the impact of poverty and inequality. Moreover, developed countries must meet their official development aid commitments to fight poverty.

82. **Ms. de Laurentis** (Secretary of the Committee) said that Afghanistan, Albania, the Czech Republic, Lesotho, Macedonia, Malta, the Republic of Moldova

and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia had joined the list of sponsors.

83. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.4/Rev.2 was adopted.*

84. **Mr. Gálvez** (Chile) said that his delegation wished to associate itself with the statement by the representative of Guatemala. The consideration by the Second Committee of the subject of the legal empowerment of the poor was important. His delegation believed firmly in the links between legal empowerment of the poor, development, the promotion of and respect for human rights and democratic values. He must reject emphatically the comments made by some delegations regarding the process of negotiations, which had been inclusive, transparent, open and democratic.

85. **Mr. Rengifo** (Colombia) said that his delegation recognized the effort made during the negotiating process to take different viewpoints into account. Since the theme had been discussed previously in forums other than the Second Committee, the appropriate venue and mechanisms for its consideration must be the subject of further intergovernmental discussion. A joint effort was needed to define more clearly its scope and implications. His delegation hoped that future discussions on the subject would allow all States to contribute their own interpretations and positive experiences, and understood that the legal empowerment of the poor referred to in the draft resolution must be interpreted on the basis of domestic legislation.

86. **Ms. Ornbrant** (Sweden), speaking on behalf of the European Union, said that the resolution represented a foundation on which to further elaborate the concept of legal empowerment of the poor. She urged coordination on the issue within the United Nations system, including through the Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group, and stressed that learning about national experiences would be crucial in that regard. Access to justice and exercise of rights were essential components of the effort to eradicate poverty.

87. **Mr. Hassaninejad Pirkohi** (Islamic Republic of Iran) said that his delegation was concerned about the tendency to insert into United Nations documents concepts that had not been the subject of intergovernmental negotiation. Moreover, the already overloaded agenda of the Second Committee was not necessarily the proper place for the issue of legal empowerment of the poor to be considered. The provisions of the resolution should be interpreted in a

manner consistent with the national legislation of each individual State.

(b) Women in development (*continued*) (A/C.2/64/L.44 and L.58)

Draft resolution on women in development

88. **The Chairperson** invited the Committee to take action on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.58, which was being submitted by Mr. Mičić (Serbia), Vice-Chairperson of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.44. The draft proposal had no programme budget implications.

89. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.58 was adopted.*

90. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.44 was withdrawn.*

Agenda item 60: Agriculture development and food security (*continued*) (A/C.2/64/L.27 and L.68)

Draft resolution on agriculture development and food security

91. **The Chairperson** invited the Committee to take action on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.68, which was being submitted by Mr. García González (El Salvador), Vice-Chairperson of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.27. The draft proposal had no programme budget implications.

92. He took it that the Committee was prepared to waive the 24-hour provision under rule 120 of the rules of procedure.

93. **Mr. García González** (Vice-Chairperson) (El Salvador) said that paragraph 27 had been changed to read: "... challenges faced by the indigenous peoples in the context of food security and in this regard calls upon States to take special actions to combat the root causes of the disproportionately high level of hunger and malnutrition among indigenous peoples;".

94. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.68, as orally corrected, was adopted.*

95. **Ms. Osman** (Sudan), speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, said that the resolution would contribute to food security by helping to correct policies that had given unfair advantages to exports from developed countries and discouraged agriculture in developing countries.

96. **Ms. Pessôa** (Brazil) said that she regretted that an earlier consensus on a preambular paragraph on the right to food had been reversed. The right to food had been affirmed in the Rome Declaration on World Food Security and the resolution on the right to food just adopted by the Third Committee. Her delegation would continue to work to have the right to food introduced into future resolutions of the Second Committee.

97. **Ms. Sánchez Lorenzo** (Cuba) said that consideration of agricultural development and food security must not duplicate or limit the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Her delegation would have welcomed a clearer reflection of the right to food in the draft resolution, in the light of the adoption in the Third Committee of the draft resolution on the right to development. Cuba would work in the future to ensure that that right was reflected broadly, without limitations.

98. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.44 was withdrawn.*

The meeting rose at 6.10 p.m.



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Chairperson: Mr. Park In-kook (Republic of Korea)

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Completion of the main part of the Committee's work

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The meeting was called to order at 3.30 p.m.

Agenda item 51: Macroeconomic policy questions *(continued)*

(a) International trade and development
(continued) (A/C.2/64/L.40)

Draft resolution on international trade and development

1. **Ms. Osman** (Sudan) said that she was submitting draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.40 for action by the Committee on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.
2. **The Chairperson** said that a recorded vote had been requested on the draft resolution.
3. **Ms. Osman** (Sudan) asked which delegation had requested the recorded vote.
4. **The Chairperson** said that it had been requested by the delegation of the United States of America. The draft resolution had no programme budget implications. He invited explanations of vote before the vote.
5. **Mr. Sammis** (United States of America) said that opening markets to trade across the globe could play an essential role in reducing poverty and hunger and sharing the benefits of growth. It had been hoped that during the current year the United Nations would send a unified, constructive message from all Member States to encourage an ambitious and balanced conclusion to the Doha Round of trade negotiations. States had been so close to consensus, yet, in the end, the current draft had impeded that. His delegation was deeply disappointed.
6. The text did not encourage a constructive basis for building a fair and inclusive trade dialogue. That was why the United States had requested a recorded vote and why it would vote against the resolution. Hope remained that the Second Committee would take positive steps in the future to ensure that the United Nations remained relevant and constructive on economic and development matters.
7. *A recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.40.*

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon,

Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Mexico, Norway, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Serbia, Turkey.

8. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.40 was adopted by 113 votes to 47, with 6 abstentions.*

9. **Ms. Osman** (Sudan), speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, said that consensus resolutions not only reflected the views of Member States, but

could also provide policy guidance to negotiators at the World Trade Organization (WTO). Developing countries were extremely disappointed over the failure to achieve agreement on the resolution for five successive years, not counting the previous year, when a procedural text had been adopted.

10. A draft resolution using agreed language had been submitted in good faith, in the expectation of reciprocity, but that had not happened. The proposals on core principles, such as the development component of the resolution, had been watered down or eroded. Partners had not shown the political will necessary for a development-oriented text. The original text represented the bare minimum which the Group of 77 and China could accept on such a sensitive and critical issue. The Group of 77 and China hoped that the messages contained in the draft resolution would facilitate a speedy conclusion to the relevant WTO negotiations, which preserved the interests of developing countries.

11. **Mr. Fries** (Sweden), speaking on behalf of the European Union, the candidate countries Croatia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; the stabilization and association process countries Albania and Montenegro; and, in addition, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine, said that the resolution was a missed opportunity. It was very disappointing that the progress achieved through great effort and over many hours during the informal consultations had been lost due to the decision of the Group of 77 and China to revert to its initial draft proposal, which was much the same as the one it had submitted for action in 2007 at the sixty-second session of the Assembly. Accordingly, the European Union would also stand by its 2007 position.

12. It was regrettable that it had not been possible to reach an agreement and send a consensual message on the value of the Doha Development Agenda negotiations for all WTO members and the benefits that all Member States, including developing countries, derived from open trade and the rules-based multilateral trading system. The importance of open trade flows and of resisting protectionist pressures could not be overemphasized.

13. However, the resolution reflected one-sided views of the relations between trading partners and the linkages between trade and development issues, failing to take into account that current major trading partners

were not the same as those of 10 years earlier. The European Union could not accept several elements of the draft resolution, which, overall, was imbalanced.

14. The Doha Development Agenda remained the central priority of the European Union trade policy. The European Union remained committed to open markets, progressive trade liberalization and stronger multilateral rules as a trigger for growth and development in developing countries. All WTO members shared a responsibility in the current Doha Round and should contribute according to their means. Of course, developing countries should do less than developed countries.

15. At the same time, emerging economies should open their markets in order to increase South-South trade and in favour of the least developed countries. The Doha Development Agenda was not a one-way street.

16. The potential of the United Nations to contribute to the trade and development debate was not being fully tapped. In 2010, negotiators should start with a fresh text that would take into account the progress made during the current session's negotiations, in order to achieve different and more constructive results.

17. **Ms. Russo** (Canada), speaking on behalf of Australia, New Zealand and Canada (CANZ), expressed disappointment that no consensus had emerged from discussions on the draft resolution, especially at such an important juncture in the Doha Round. Regrettably, the resolution as initially proposed by the Group of 77 and China did not demonstrate the political will needed to break the Doha Round impasse.

18. The outcome did not reflect the flexibility, constructive spirit and efforts of various delegations during the debate on the issue. It was a missed opportunity for the Second Committee to add its important voice in sending a strong signal of support for bringing the current Doha Round to an ambitious and successful conclusion in 2010.

19. Consensus had been very close on a text that was traditionally voted upon. Unfortunately, however, the draft resolution as it stood worked against such efforts, which was why CANZ had voted against it. CANZ remained committed to a successful, development-oriented conclusion to the Doha Round. All members of the World Trade Organization were urged to demonstrate flexibility and political will in order to

work towards a balanced outcome acceptable to all WTO members.

20. **Mr. Stenvold** (Norway) said that his delegation had abstained from voting on the resolution, as it had two years earlier. As the facilitator of the informal negotiations on the resolution and as a former WTO negotiator, he had been quite aware of the difficulties. Nonetheless, consensus had been hoped for and even expected.

21. While the world was facing the most severe economic and financial crisis in generations, leading to significant reductions in global trade and to worrisome protectionist tendencies, key players had re-engaged in multilateralism, and the World Trade Organization had proved its value as a bulwark against beggar-thy-neighbour policies. Hence, at the start of the negotiations, the common goal had been to enable the United Nations to speak in a unified voice on international trade and development, for the first time in years. That could have provided much-needed support to the Doha Development Agenda.

22. Thanks to the constructive engagement of delegations, that goal had almost been reached. All delegations had shown flexibility until the very last informals. The only question which remained was to determine how the United Nations should respond to the very welcome fact that an increasing number of developing countries were now important or even dominant players in global trade and the world economy. In other words, the question was how to bridge the growing gap between old-school rhetoric and current realities.

23. Speaking in his personal capacity as facilitator, he believed that until a reasonable answer was found to that essential question, the United Nations would remain less than relevant on key issues of global economic governance. That was deeply regrettable.

24. **Mr. Fazal** (Singapore) said that while his delegation had voted for the draft resolution, it wished to state for the record its strong preference for a consensus resolution. Such a resolution would have been timely and would have demonstrated a common commitment to the conclusion of the Doha Round, building on the political commitment achieved thus far. The informal negotiations should not be regarded as a waste of effort but as providing a new point of departure for future negotiations.

25. **Mr. Murakami** (Japan) said that due to the deep contraction of international trade caused by the crisis, there was a pressing need for capacity-building and new infrastructure support for trade in developing countries. Japan had been actively implementing Aid for Trade. In July, it had announced a new initiative to assist the most vulnerable countries.

26. It was important for the Second Committee to send a unified message from all Member States about the importance of Aid for Trade and the fight against protectionism. It was therefore regrettable that consensus had not been reached.

(b) International financial system and development
(continued) (A/C.2/64/L.19 and non-paper)

Draft resolutions on the international financial system and development

27. **The Chairperson** invited the Committee to take action on a draft resolution contained in an informal paper ("non-paper") in English only, which had been submitted by the Vice-Chairperson of the Committee, Mr. García González, on the basis of informal consultations on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.19. It contained no programme budget implications.

28. **Mr. García González** (El Salvador), Vice-Chairperson, said that the eighth preambular paragraph, which was missing from the draft, should read as follows: "Recognizing the substantive discussions and efforts taken at the national, regional and international level in response to the world financial and economic crisis". The current paragraph 14, about capital flows, should be placed after paragraph 4. Paragraph 13 should begin, "Notes in this regard ...". In the first line of paragraph 16-17, the acronym "SDR" should be spelled out as "special drawing rights", and in the third line, "SG" should be spelled out as "Secretary-General". The final clause of paragraph 16-17 should read, "While preparing his report on the implementation of the present resolution ..." to make it consistent with paragraph 21 and avoid confusion.

29. *The draft resolution contained in the informal paper ("non-paper") submitted by the Vice-Chairperson of the Committee on the basis of informal negotiations on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.19, as orally revised, was adopted.*

30. **Mr. Escalona Ojeda** (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela) said that the unity of the Group of 77 and China had been very important in achieving a balanced resolution. That would be useful to the work of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group established under General Assembly resolution 63/305. The unity of the Group of 77 and China was also extremely valuable for the independence and liberation of the peoples it represented. It was his delegation's wish that that unity, based on peace and justice, should extend to all.

31. While the resolution was a good one, it was too bad that it did not go further in protecting the interests of the weakest and most vulnerable, who were hard hit by a crisis for which they were not responsible. Additional clarity would have been appreciated on the important role of the United Nations as the most democratic and inclusive organization, which brought all peoples together and placed them on an equal footing. His delegation supported the creation of regional and interest groups, but none should surpass the status of the United Nations.

32. The causes of the crises, which were systemic and structural, and the responsibility of the Bretton Woods institutions and their conditionalities should be clearly defined. A clear statement on the use of special drawing rights for the purpose of development was needed, as well as a clear reference to correcting imbalances in voting and representation in the governance structure of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). His delegation endorsed the Intergovernmental Group of Twenty-Four on International Monetary Affairs and Development Communiqué made at its eighty-second meeting held in Istanbul, Turkey in October 2009, in which the ministers said that a political commitment to shift 7 per cent of aggregate quota shares from developed to developing countries should be a central goal of the next quota review. That should not happen at the expense of other developing countries. Deficiencies and bias against developing countries must be borne in mind, and the potential need for IMF resources must be inadequately reflected.

33. **Mr. Fries** (Sweden), speaking on behalf of the European Union, said that the European Union was not satisfied with the content of the resolution, although it had joined the consensus. The resolution should have acknowledged more clearly the progress made in responding to the financial and economic crisis and the role of the Group of Twenty (G-20) in that regard. In

addition, the reforms to the international financial institutions should have been mentioned in a more positive manner, as they had been in other General Assembly documents, including the Outcome of the United Nations Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development, held in June 2009.

34. **Mr. Sammis** (United States of America) said that the draft resolution highlighted the challenges faced and progress achieved since June 2009 in mitigating the impact of the financial crisis on developing countries. There should be closer cooperation between the United Nations system and other international organizations, including the Bretton Woods institutions, in order to advance the core development mandate of the United Nations. However, dialogue must reflect the different mandates and responsibilities of organizations. The United States did not believe that the resolution endorsed a formal role for the United Nations in decisions affecting the architecture of the international financial institutions. The United Nations was not the best forum for meaningful discussion on reform of the international monetary system, and it was regrettable that the resolution did not refer more explicitly to work being done by IMF and the G-20. The United States did not condone the use of capital controls, and their efficacy should not be assumed. They should be used only as a last resort and on a temporary basis, to provide breathing space for more comprehensive reform and in accordance with existing agreements.

35. At the G-20 Summit in London in April 2009, leaders had supported a general special drawing rights allocation of \$250 billion to help stop a serious capital drain and contagion risk facing emerging market countries. It had been an exceptional measure at the height of the crisis. The role of special drawing rights raised complex considerations and there was little consensus on the issue. It should be stressed that decisions on special drawing rights were within the sole purview of IMF.

36. **Mr. González Segura** (Mexico) said that the economic and financial crisis required a coordinated response, particularly in regard to development challenges. Hence, the international financial system must be regulated and overseen. The emerging economies and developing countries must, therefore, take an appropriate role in reform of the international financial system, to make it inclusive and reflective of

changing realities and balances in the international economy.

37. His country participated in a number of forums and dialogues aimed at promoting a coordinated, effective response to the crisis by the international community. Among those forums, the G-20 deserved special recognition for its ability to mobilize its participants. It was, therefore, regrettable that the resolution did not mention the work of that influential group, or of other high-level dialogues, including at the regional and subregional level.

38. Moreover, it would have been useful for the resolution to invite the Secretary-General to share information with Member States and seek their opinions in determining a coordinated response to the crisis by the United Nations system.

39. **Ms. Flanagan** (Canada) said that several paragraphs in the resolution delved into matters internal to the international financial institutions. Those institutions had distinct governance structures responsible for oversight of their policies and decision-making. Reform processes were taking place independently in accordance with the mandates of those institutions.

40. It was disappointing that the efforts of the G-20 had not been acknowledged more concretely in the resolution. Efforts in the Second Committee should seek to complement the ongoing international response and be focused on the comparative advantage and expertise of the United Nations development system, rather than on issues outside the mandate of the United Nations.

41. **Ms. Sánchez Lorenzo** (Cuba) said that her delegation lamented the fact that on many matters it had been necessary to resort to agreed language, resulting in a resolution containing little that was new. Furthermore, the final working draft on which the informal paper was based had omitted references to the causes of the crisis, which had been set out in a proposal submitted by the Group of 77 and China. That text had consisted of language agreed to in the Outcome of the Conference on the Crisis, but it had been used by some groups during late-night negotiations as a bargaining chip to obtain what they had not achieved earlier in the negotiations. There had been no willingness to recognize the work done in other regional and subregional organizations which reflected the needs of countries of the South. The

African Union, the Bolivarian Alliance for the Americas (ALBA) and the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR) had done important work to respond to the crisis, and it was unfortunate that the text contained no mention of that.

42. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.19 was withdrawn.*

Agenda item 52: Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2008 Review Conference (continued) (A/C.2/64/L.28)

Draft resolution on modalities for the fourth High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development

43. **Mr. González Segura** (Mexico), who had served as facilitator for draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.28, said that the modalities agreed upon for the event would encourage exploration of the links between the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration, heightening interest and raising participation levels. Unfortunately, the event could not take place during the dates set in September 2009 by the General Assembly, and it had been necessary for the Assembly to postpone the event. Although there had been an understanding that the new dates would be determined no later than 11 December 2009, that had not been possible due to the efforts devoted to other necessary consultations. As soon as the dates for the event could be set, his delegation intended to submit the same draft resolution for adoption in the plenary Assembly.

44. **The Chairperson** said that no action would be taken on the draft resolution.

Agenda item 53: Sustainable development (continued)

(e) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa (continued) (A/C.2/64/L.36 and L.71)

Draft resolutions on implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa

45. **Ms. de Laurentis** (Secretary of the Committee), reading out an oral statement on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.71, said that provisions for the Conference of Parties and its subsidiary bodies had been made in the draft biennial calendar of conferences and meetings

for the biennium 2010-2011. Any incremental travel costs would be covered by the substantive secretariat, and additional meetings not included in the calendar would be funded through extrabudgetary resources. Therefore, adoption of the resolution would not entail additional requirements to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011.

46. **Ms. McQuade** (Ireland), Rapporteur of the Committee, said that in the last line of the final preambular paragraph, the words "the third quarter of" should be replaced by "autumn", so that it read "in autumn 2011".

47. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.71, as orally corrected, was adopted.*

48. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.36 was withdrawn.*

Agenda item 55: Globalization and interdependence (continued)

(b) Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption (continued) (A/C.2/64/L.37, L.64 and L.72)

Draft resolutions on preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption

49. **The Chairperson** invited the Committee to take action on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.64, which was being submitted by Mr. Diallo (Guinea), Vice-Chairperson of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.37. The programme budget implications of the draft proposal were contained in document A/C.2/64/L.72.

50. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.64 was adopted.*

51. **Mr. González Segura** (Mexico) said that the adoption of the draft resolution by consensus reflected growing international recognition of anti-corruption mechanisms such as the United Nations Convention against Corruption signed in his country in 2003. The adoption of the review mechanism for the implementation of the Convention had been one of the most significant achievements of the third session of

the Conference of the States Parties, in which Mexico had actively participated. Recognizing, however, that many countries had not yet ratified or acceded to the Convention, his delegation attached particular importance to the draft resolution just adopted.

52. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.37 was withdrawn.*

Agenda item 53: Sustainable development (continued)

(a) Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (A/C.2/64/L.25 and L.59) (continued)

Draft resolutions on implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development

53. **The Chairperson** invited the Committee to take action on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.59, which was being submitted by Ms. McQuade (Ireland), Rapporteur of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.25. The programme budget implications of the draft proposal were contained in document A/C.2/64/L.74.

54. **Ms. McQuade** (Ireland), Rapporteur of the Committee, said that at the end of paragraph 20 (a) of the French text of the resolution, the word "de" should be replaced by "du". Paragraph 20 (a) would then read: "... et de l'élimination de la pauvreté et le cadre institutionnel du développement durable;". Paragraph 25 (c) of the English text had been changed to read as follows: "The third and final meeting of the Preparatory Committee will be held in Brazil in 2012 for three days to discuss the outcome of the Conference, immediately preceding the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, which will also be held for three days; in this regard, the Commission will postpone its multi-year programme of work for one year;".

55. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.59, as orally corrected was adopted.*

56. **Ms. Pessoa** (Brazil) said that the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, which was to be hosted by her Government in 2012, might well be the last opportunity to make meaningful progress towards sustainable development goals before it was too late.

57. **Ms. Loza** (Nicaragua) said that the concept of "green economy" referred to in paragraph 20 (a) of the resolution had not been agreed upon intergovernmentally, and the definition of that concept should be a focus of the planned 2012 Conference on Sustainable Development.

58. **Mr. Purnama** (Indonesia) said that the resolution would strengthen the foundation for a sustainable development agenda in the United Nations system.

59. **Mr. Escalona Ojeda** (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela) said that the environmental crisis was the product of a capitalist system that viewed nature and human beings as mere resources to be exploited for production. That world view was what was blocking agreement on emissions cuts and technology transfer in the run-up to the Copenhagen Climate Change Conference. The concept of a "green economy" should be approached within a framework of sustainable development and poverty eradication. It was not enough just to paint the same old predatory economic activities green. There needed to be a paradigm shift that made equality, justice and the environment priorities in the global economic system.

60. **Mr. Ström** (Sweden), speaking on behalf of the European Union, said that the European Union looked forward to working with other Member States at the 2012 Conference and in other forums to address the themes of the green economy and the institutional framework for sustainable development. It would be important to consult with the Fifth Committee on the statement of programme budget implications.

61. *Draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.25 was withdrawn.*

Agenda item 118: Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly (continued) (A/C.2/64/L.73)

Draft programme of work of the Second Committee for the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly

62. **The Chairperson** drew attention to the Committee's draft programme of work for the sixty-fifth session (A/C.2/64/L.73).

63. **Ms. de Laurentis** (Secretary of the Committee) said that sub-item 7 (d) of the draft programme of work should be deleted. Item 7 would then have only three sub-items, (a), (b) and (c).

64. *The draft programme of work of the Second Committee for the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly was adopted as orally corrected.*

Draft oral decision on rotation of the post of Rapporteur of the Second Committee

65. **The Chairperson** drew attention to the draft oral decision on rotation of the post of Rapporteur of the Second Committee, which had no programme budget implications.

66. **Ms. de Laurentis** (Secretary of the Committee) read out the following draft oral decision on rotation of the post of Rapporteur of the Second Committee:

"The General Assembly decides that in order to rationalize further its methods of work for subsequent sessions of the General Assembly, the Second Committee should endeavour to elect its Rapporteur on the basis of his/her experience and personal competence and on the basis of rotation among the regional groups as follows: African States, Asian States, Eastern European States, Latin American and Caribbean States and Western European and Other States."

67. *The draft oral decision on rotation of the post of Rapporteur of the Second Committee was adopted.*

Agenda item 133: Programme planning (continued)

68. **The Chairperson** informed the Committee that he had been advised by the Secretariat that there were no matters requiring the Committee's attention or action under that agenda item. He took it that the Committee decided that no action was required under that agenda item.

69. *It was so decided.*

Completion of the main part of the Committee's work

70. **The Chairperson**, in his closing remarks, thanked all delegations, and in particular the Vice-Chairpersons, the Rapporteur of the Committee, the facilitators of the draft resolutions and the members of the Secretariat. The Committee had had a productive session, and the special events had proven particularly beneficial and stimulating. He appreciated the active participation of all delegations in those special events, and their creativity in proposing such themes as "Legal empowerment of the poor" and "Global social protection floor".

71. He was pleased that the Committee had managed to conclude its work in time to send its message to the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. He expressed gratitude to those Committee members who had worked late into the night to achieve consensus on some difficult issues. Among the draft resolutions adopted, he wished to highlight those on the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development; the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty; and the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the outcome of the 2008 Review Conference.

72. He would convey to his successor several suggestions for improving the Committee's work methods, including maximizing use of the time allotted to the Committee by the Organization's conference services and minimizing duplication of statements in the general debate and the debate under individual agenda items. Consideration should also be given to instituting a one-time deadline for the submission of all draft proposals, reviewing current submission practices to enhance the efficiency of the negotiation process, and beginning the work of the Bureau as early as June or early July.

73. **Ms. Osman** (Sudan), speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, said that while the vast majority of the Committee's decisions had been reached by consensus and a unified message had ultimately been sent to the Copenhagen Climate Change Conference, it was nonetheless troubling that fissures remained on issues surrounding global trade and the Doha Round. Processes outside the United Nations, while important, were not a substitute for the multilateral forum provided by the United Nations to promote global partnerships for development.

74. **Mr. Fries** (Sweden), speaking on behalf of the European Union, said that despite the adoption of a number of important resolutions, the European Union was concerned that the Committee's 2009 session had been unusually difficult and contentious. He agreed that it would be useful to review the Committee's working methods and looked forward to discussing the Chairperson's suggestions with other members.

75. **Mr. Seth** (Director, Office for Economic and Social Council Support and Coordination), said that

delegates should not get so caught up in the day-to-day difficulties of negotiating resolutions that they lost sight of the larger significance of the total body of work they had accomplished during the session.

76. **The Chairperson** expressed the hope that in preparation for the following year's session the delegates would take into consideration the ways in which disharmony on the Committee detracted from the ability of the United Nations to carry out its unique tasks. He declared that the Committee had completed the main part of its work for the sixty-fourth session.

The meeting rose at 5.30 p.m.